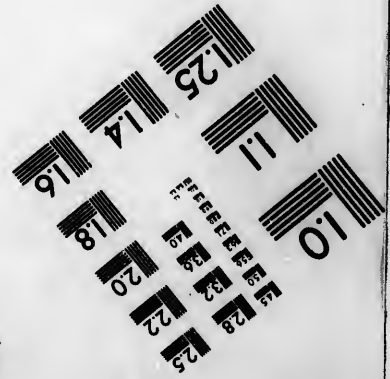
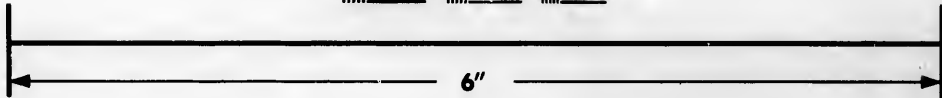
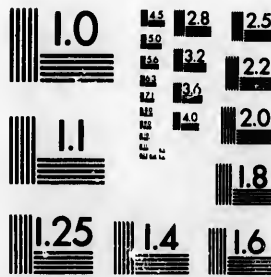


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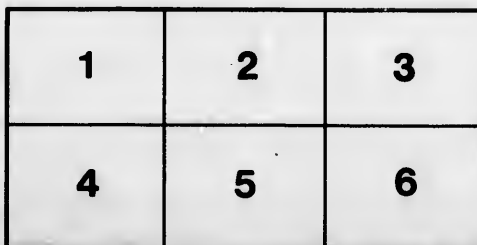
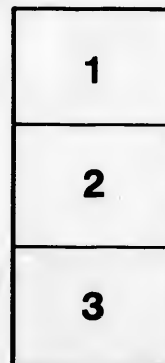
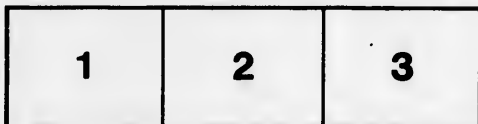
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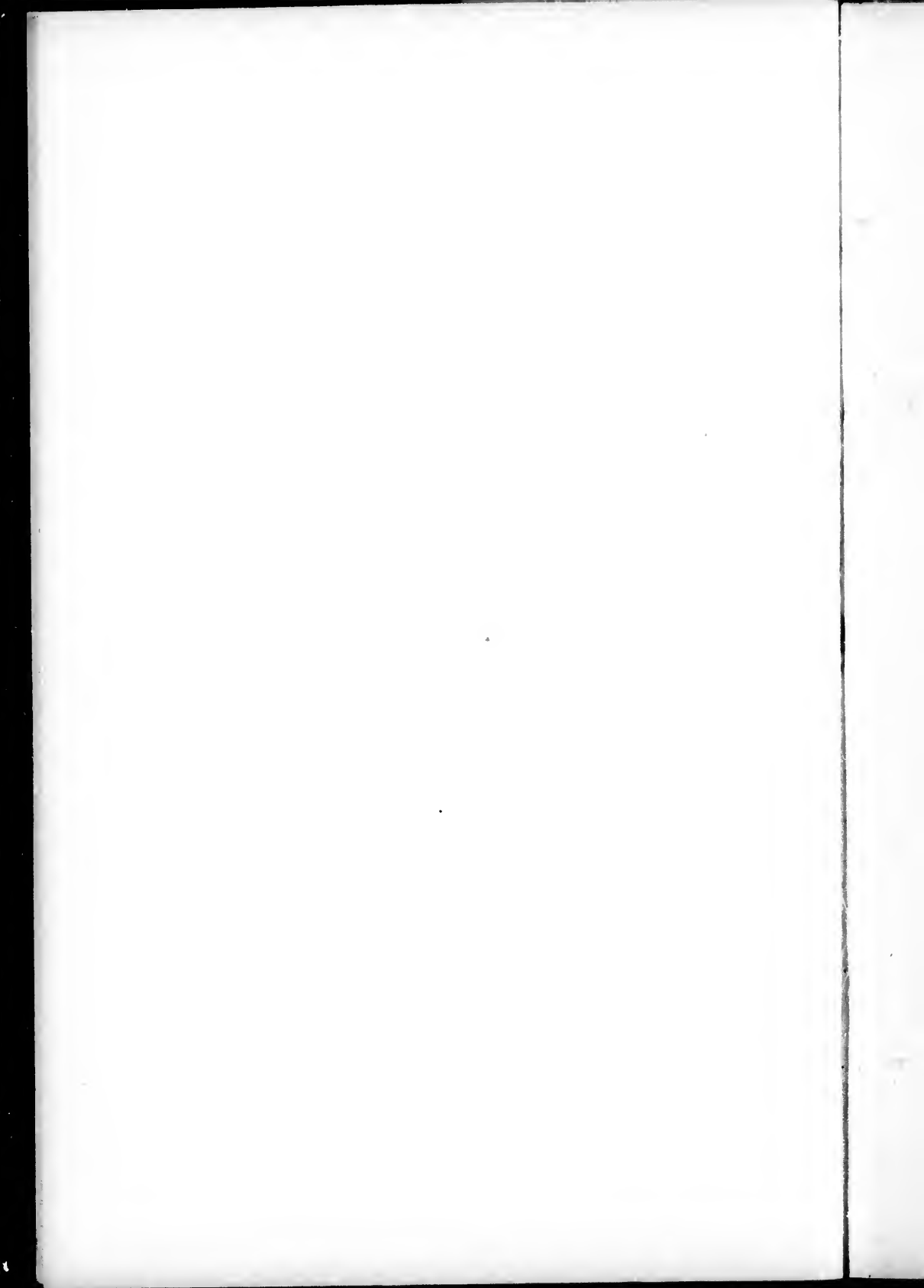
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THE FIRST
ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
CENTRAL AUXILIARY SOCIETY
FOR PROMOTING
EDUCATION AND INDUSTRY
IN CANADA;

SUBMITTED TO THE PUBLIC MEETING
HELD IN THE

Masonic Hall Hotel, Montreal,

November 22, 1827.

TO WHICH IS PREFIXED,
AN EXTRACT FROM THE REPORT OF THE PARENT SOCIETY,
WITH THE RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED AT THE
FORMATION OF THE SOCIETY
IN CANADA.

MONTREAL:
PRINTED AT THE HERALD OFFICE.

1827.

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PARENT SOCIETY IN ENGLAND.

VICE-PATRON.

HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE DUKE OF SUSSEX.

PRESIDENT.

HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF BEDFORD.

VICE-PRESIDENTS

Right Rev. the LORD BISHOP OF SALISBURY,
Right Hon. the EARL OF CLARENDON,
Right Hon. the EARL OF ROCKSAVAGE,
Right Hon. LORD CALTHORPE,
Right Hon. LORD GAMBIER,
Right Hon. LORD BEXLEY,
Right Hon. F. J. ROBINSON, Chancellor of the Exchequer, now
LORD GODERICH, First Lord of the Treasury,
Right Hon. Sir GEORGE H. ROSE, M. P.,
Honourable F. G. CALTHORPE, M. P.,
R. WILMOT HORTON, Esq. M. P.,
T. F. BUXTON, Esq. M. P.,
EDWARD ELLICE, Esq. M. P.,
WILLIAM TAYLOR MONEY, Esq.,
WILLIAM WILBERFORCE, Esq.,
WILLIAM WILLIAMS, Esq., President of the Canada Land
Company.

TREASURER.

JOHN SCOTT, Esquire.

SECRETARIES (*gratuitous.*)

Rev. THOS. MORTIMER, M.A., Lecturer of St. Leonard's Shoreditch,
THOMAS PELLATT, Esq., Ironmonger's Hall, Feuchurch Street.

COMMITTEE.

Rev. ISAAC SAUNDERS, M.A.	LUKE HOWARD, Esq.
Rev. ALEXANDER WAUGH, D.D.	JOHN MORTLOCK, Esq.
Rev. ROBERT WINTER, D.D.	JAMES MILLAR, Esq.
Rev. THOMAS BOYS, M.A.	SAMUEL MILLS, Esq.
Rev. C. I. LATROBE,	JOSEPH REYNER, Esq.
Rev. RICHARD REECE,	ROBERT STEVEN, Esq.
WILLIAM ALLEN, Esq.	SAMUEL WEST, Esq.
WILLIAM ALERS HANKEY, Esq.	J. BROADLEY WILSON, Esq.
LAUNCELOT HASLOPE, Esq.	JOHN WILKS, Esq.

This Institution was organized in *Freemason's Hall, London*, 1825.

His Royal Highness the DUKE OF SUSSEX in the Chair.

In opening the meeting, His Royal Highness observed, "that the liberal plan of the Institution commended itself to every person. The importance of the objects, which the Society had in view, were too well known to require any observations from him. Those who acted under its patronage, were not desirous of introducing any particular Creed or form of the Christian Religion; but to teach every one of the natives of that vast country, the truths of the Bible, and the reciprocal duties of morality. They were also to be instructed in the best methods of securing to themselves the comforts and conveniences of life.

In moving the first resolution, "The Right Honourable Lord BEXLEY adverted to the peculiar circumstances of Canada. The territory was of immense extent, and the population thinly scattered over it. It is a country, as yet little known or explored, and far from the means of instruction and civilization. There are various religious denominations—Episcopalians, Catholics, and Dissenters of all classes. Any Schools, therefore, for their benefit, must be founded on general principles, independently of particular Creeds or forms of Church Discipline. We must allow the respective Clergy to lead their flocks in that which they think to be the right way. The venerable Society for propagating the Gospel in Foreign parts, and the British and Foreign School Society in London, are certainly doing much good; but there is still room and necessity for more. The intercourse we have hitherto carried on with the Indians, has been of a degrading and demoralizing character; we initiated them in the use of fire-arms and of spiritous liquors—at once giving them weapons of mischief, and stimulating their worst passions to the use of them. We must now endeavour to civilize these rude tribes, and instead of huntsmen and warriors, convert them into industrious and peaceable members of society, making them happier in this life, and fitting them for a better hereafter. Our Schools, however, must be something more than Seminaries of morality or religion. In the savage state, each man is dependent on his individual exertions; he must know how to handle the axe, and build himself a house. Industry, therefore, must be combined with mental cultivation, and the best mode of inculcating such habits, will be found in the principles of the Bible, which must form the basis of any system of instruction, carrying to all men the comforts of time, and the cheering hopes of eternity."

His Lordship closed by moving "that a Society be now formed for promoting Education and Industry in Canada; the object of which shall be, to train up Teachers and assist in the establishment of Schools of Education and Industry among the Indians and Settlers, in such parts of the Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada, as are destitute of the means of instruction."

A BRIEF OUTLINE OF THE INSTITUTION.

"I. The plan proposed, shall sacredly guard the rights of conscience, and extend equal advantages to all denominations of Christians.

"II. The mode of instruction shall be such as the Committee may approve, according to circumstances.

"III. In every School, that may receive assistance from this Society, the reading of the Scriptures, and some useful manual labour, shall constitute parts of the daily exercise of the pupils; all shall be required to be strict in their moral conduct, and duly to observe the Sabbath; attending to such religious exercises, and at such places, as their respective parents and guardians may direct. But should this be impracticable, on account of the distance of any place of worship, then all such Scholars shall, upon each Lord's day, read and recite those portions of Scripture which are calculated to enforce all the relative and social duties of the present life, and point the way to a happy eternity.

"Resolved—That the Government of Canada, and the Ministers of Religion of all denominations in that country, be respectfully invited to co-operate with this Society, in the design for which it was instituted."

CENTRAL AUXILIARY SOCIETY FOR PROMOTING
EDUCATION AND INDUSTRY IN CANADA.

(PATRON—THE RIGHT HONOURABLE THE EARL OF DALHOUSIE, K. C. B.
GOVERNOR IN CHIEF.)

At a meeting held in the EXCHANGE COFFEE HOUSE, Montreal, October 24, 1826—HORATIO GATES, Esq., in the Chair—The following Resolutions were unanimously adopted by a respectable number of Ladies and Gentlemen of different religious denominations.

“ Resolved—That this meeting highly approves of the plan and object of the Society formed in London, for the promotion of Education and Industry among the Indians and destitute Settlers in Canada; and that our best thanks be given to those British Christians, who have contributed towards the accomplishment of this important object.

“ Resolved—That a Society be now formed in compliance with the wishes of our friends in Great Britain, to be called *the Canada Auxiliary Society for promoting Education and Industry among the Indians and Destitute Settlers of these Colonies.*

“ Resolved—That the following rules and regulations be adopted for the government of the Society, and the proper management of its business.

“ I. The plan proposed, shall sacredly guard the rights of conscience, and extend equal advantages to all denominations of Christians.

“ II. The mode of instruction shall be such as the Committee may approve, according to circumstances.

“ III. In every School that may receive assistance from this Society, the reading of the Scriptures, and some useful manual labour, shall constitute parts of the daily exercise of the pupils; all shall be required to be strict in their moral conduct, and duly to observe the Sabbath; attending to such religious exercises, and at such places as their respective parents and guardians may direct. But should this be impracticable, on account of the distance of any place of worship, then all such Scholars shall, upon each Lord's day, read and recite those portions of the Scriptures which are calculated to enforce all the relative and social duties of the present life, and point a way to a happy eternity.

“ IV. This Society shall consist of a Patron, Vice-Patrons, President, Vice-Presidents, a Treasurer, Secretaries, and Life and Annual Members.

“ V. Each Subscriber of four dollars shall be a Member.

“ VI. The Donor of ten pounds shall be a Member for life.

“ VII. The business of the Society shall be conducted by a Committee of twelve or more, chosen at the Annual Meeting, which shall be held in Montreal, on the last Tuesday in October.

“ VIII. The Patron, Vice-Patrons, President, Vice-Presidents, Treasurer and Secretaries, with all Clergymen and Ministers of Religion, who become Subscribers, shall be considered (ex officio) Members of the Committee.

“ IX. The Meetings of the Committee shall be held four times a year, and oftener if necessary; three Members shall constitute a quorum.

“ X. A Special Meeting of the Committee may be called at the request of three Members; and a Special General Meeting of the Society may be summoned on the requisition of the General Committee, or any nine Members, by letter addressed to the Secretary.

“ XI. No alteration or amendment shall be made to the rules of this Society, excepting at a General Meeting.”

“ *Resolved*—That His Excellency Sir Peregrine Maitland, the Lord Bishop of Quebec, and Catholic Bishops in both Provinces, be most respectfully solicited to become Vice-Patrons of this Society; the Honourable Sir John Johnson, to be President. His Majesty’s Legislative and Executive Councilors, and the Speakers of the House of Commons in both Provinces, be (ex officio) the Vice-Presidents of the Society.

“ *Resolved*—That John Molson, Esq., be respectfully solicited to be the Treasurer. P. De Rocheblave, Esq., William McCulloch, Esq., and Duncan Fisher, Esq., to be the Secretaries of the Society, and the following Gentlemen to form the Committee, with power to add to their number :—

- “ * FREDERICK WM. ERMATINGER, Esq., Sheriff of the District of Montreal,
- “ JOHN FROTHINGHAM, Esq.,
- “ * DANIEL FISHER, Esq.,
- “ JAMES FLEMING, Esq.,
- “ HORATIO GATES, Esq.,
- “ † MAJOR JOHNSON,
- “ * CAPTAIN J. M. LAMOTHE, Resident at Montreal,
- “ WILLIAM LUNN, Esq.,
- “ J. MONDELET, Esq.,
- “ † JOHN M’KENZIE, Esq.,
- “ LIEUT. COLONEL W. MACKAY, Superintendent of the Western Indians,
- “ † CAPTAIN WILLIAM M’CULLOCH, Clerk to the Superintendent General,
- “ LIEUT. COLONEL D. C. NAPIER, Resident Agent and Secretary.

UPPER CANADA.

- “ CAPTAIN T. G. ANDERSON, Clerk and Store-keeper, Drummond Island,
- “ COLONEL JAMES GIVINS, Superintendent at York,
- “ COLONEL GEORGE IRONSIDE, Superintendent at Amherstburg.

“ *Resolved*—That Sub-Committees, and Female Associations, be now formed wherever practicable, for clothing and educating destitute children, upon the plan, and in aid of this Institution.

“ *Resolved*—That the thanks of the Meeting be given to HORATIO GATES, Esq., for his able conduct in the Chair.”

* * * The persons, whose names are preceded by this, (*) are dead, and those having this, (†) have removed or resigned.

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RESOLUTIONS PASSED

AT A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE SOCIETY,

ON THE 29TH OF MARCH, 1827.

“ I. The Canada Auxiliary Society for promoting Education and Industry among the Indians and destitute Settlers in these Colonies, established in Montreal, on the 24th of October, 1826, shall be the Central Society; and the provincial affairs of the Institution shall be placed under its direction and controul.

“ II. The Agents and Teachers appointed by the Parent Society, shall be directed by the Committee of the Central Society, and shall be accountable to it in their official capacities. All correspondence with the Parent Society, shall be carried on through the medium of the Central Committee in Canada.

“ III. It is not intended by the foregoing Resolutions, to deprive the Agent or Agents of the Parent Society, of any part of the power which they have received, or may receive from that Institution, but to direct and controul them in the exercise of that authority.

“ IV. All monies that may be required from the funds of the Parent Society, shall be drawn by authority of the Central Committee.

“ V. All affairs that the local Committees may not be able to settle, shall be referred to the Central Committee in Montreal; and if it cannot arrange and settle them, they shall be referred to the Committee of the Parent Society in London.”

The above Resolutions were submitted to the Parent Society and approved.

The following names have since been added to the Committee:—

JOHN BOSTON, Esq.,
JOHN TORRANCE, Esq.,
JOHN TRY, Esq.,
Rev. Mr. STINSON,
Rev. Mr. CHRISTMAS,
Rev. Mr. PURKISS,
Mr. PLENDERLEATH,
Mr. B. WORKMAN,
* Mr. F. CROSLAND,
Mr. H. BRODIE,
Mr. J. MATHEWSON,
Mr. F. LEONARD.

N.B. By publishing the Resolutions, as they were adopted, at the formation of the Society, it will be seen that the names mentioned in connection with any office in the Institution, was done by way of invitation, and in compliance with a request of the Parent Society. Though several very highly respectable characters included in those resolutions, have declined bearing office in the Society, yet some of them have become benefactors to the Institution.

LADIES' SOCIETY

FOR PROMOTING EDUCATION AND INDUSTRY IN CANADA.

PATRONESS—The Right Hon. the COUNTESS OF DALHOUSIE.

“ ACCORDING to previous arrangement, a Meeting was held at the Masonic Hotel, on the 31st of October, for the purpose of organizing a Ladies' Society, to co-operate with the Auxiliary Society, recently formed in this city, for promoting Education and Industry among the Indians and destitute Settlers in Canada—the Rev. B. ALDER in the Chair. A number of respectable Ladies were present on the occasion. The object of the Meeting was explained and enforced by the Chairman and by the Rev. T. OSGOOD; after which, the following Resolutions were unanimously adopted:—

“ *Resolution 1*—That this Meeting views with peculiar satisfaction, the efforts now making under the patronage of His Royal Highness the Duke of Sussex, and other distinguished Noblemen in Great Britain, on behalf of the Indians and destitute Settlers in Canada; and that our thanks be given to those benefactors who have assisted in this work of benevolence.

“ *Resolution 2*—That an Institution be now formed to be called “The Canada Female Society,” to co-operate with kindred Institutions in providing clothing and the means of instruction for the Indians and destitute Settlers throughout these Provinces.

“ *Resolution 3*—That the following be the Constitution of this Society:—

“ I. This Society shall consist of a Patroness, Vice-Patroness, President, Vice-President, Secretaries, a Treasurer, and Life and Annual Members.

“ II. The Annual Subscription of Five Shillings, shall constitute a Member; and the Donation of Five Pounds, a Member for life.

“ III. The business of the Society shall be conducted by the Secretaries, and a Committee of twelve or more Ladies, to be chosen annually, upon the first Wednesday in November.

“ IV. The Meetings of the Committee shall be held upon the first Thursday of each month, and oftener if necessary. Three shall constitute a quorum for business.

“ V. A Special Meeting of the Committee may be called at the request of three Members; and a Special General Meeting of the Society may be summoned on the requisition of the General Committee, or any nine Members, by letter addressed to the Secretary.

“ VI. To encourage children and all unemployed persons to become industrious, Depositories of clothing, books and cheap articles of furniture, shall be opened under proper Agents, from which Depositories, all who will labour, shall receive an ample reward for the service rendered.

“ VII. No alteration or amendment shall take place in the Constitution or Bye-laws of this Society, but with the concurrence of two thirds of the Members present at a General Meeting.

“ *Resolution 4*—That the Ladies herein mentioned, be most respectfully invited to accept of the following offices in the Society, viz:—

“ The Right Hon. the COUNTESS OF DALHOUSIE, Patroness; Lady SARAH MAITLAND, Vice-Patroness; Mrs. Judge OGDEN, President; the

Ladies of the Members of His Majesty's Executive and Legislative Councils, and of the Speakers of the House of Commons in both Provinces, Vice-Presidents; Mrs. Colonel NAPIER, Mrs. Major JOHNSON and Miss POOLE, joint Secretaries; and Miss ROSS, Treasurer; and that the following Ladies constitute the Committee, with power to add to their number:—

† Mrs. Colonel EVANS,
Mrs. Colonel MACKAY,
Mrs. Captain PARKER,
Mrs. CLARKE,
Mrs. ROSS.
* Mrs. C. OGDEN,
† Mrs. ALDER,

||| Mrs. GATES.
Mrs. BARRETT.
Mrs. BANCROFT,
Mrs. Dr. CALDWELL,
Mrs. FORBES,
Mrs. LUNN,
Mrs. R. CORSE.

*** Donations in cash, clothing or elementary books, will be thankfully accepted by this Society, all of whose Officers and Agents shall be requested to solicit aid for the funds.

†† Thanks were voted to the Chairman;—and also to Mr. TUTTON, for his kindness in gratuitously providing a room for the Meeting."

N. B. Miss Ross having resigned the office of Treasurer, Miss Barrett has been appointed and accepted in her stead. Mrs. Brooks has been added to the Committee. Miss Fleming, Miss Gates, Miss Barrett, Miss Bancroft, and Miss Day, have been appointed a visiting Committee, to examine and report weekly, respecting orphans and destitute children. Mrs. Bancroft and Mrs. Barrett have been appointed collectors for this year.

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AT THE FIRST ANNUAL MEETING ;

JOHN BOSTON, Esq., in the Chair.

The following Resolutions were proposed and passed unanimously.

Moved by Mr. Torrance, seconded by Mr. Brodie,

RESOLVED UNANIMOUSLY :—

I. That the Report now read, be adopted and printed under the direction of the Committee.

Moved by the Rev. Mr. Christmas, seconded by Mr. Plenderleath,

RESOLVED UNANIMOUSLY :—

II. That this meeting most gratefully acknowledge the obligation it is under to the Patron, President, Vice Presidents, and to all other Officers and Benefactors of the Parent Society, for that patronage and support by which this Society has been enabled to commence operations in this country.

Moved by Mr. Wilks, seconded by Mr. Freeland, i

RESOLVED UNANIMOUSLY :—

III. That this meeting express its gratitude to the Earl and Countess of Dalhousie, for their patronage and kind assistance granted to this Institution, most respectfully soliciting the same to be continued.

Moved by Mr. Crosland, seconded by Mr. Mathewson,

RESOLVED UNANIMOUSLY :—

IV. That the thanks of the meeting be given to the President and Officers of each branch of this Society in Montreal, and that they be respectfully requested to serve the ensuing year, with the addition of Mrs. Brooks to the Ladies' Committee, and Mr. Plenderleath to the Gentlemen's Committee

Moved by the Rev. Mr. Osgood, seconded by Mr. Brodie,

RESOLVED UNANIMOUSLY :—

V. That this meeting most deeply regret the opposition which our School met with at Caughnawaga, but gratefully acknowledge the Divine Goodness in opening a way for several Indian youths to be trained up to become teachers in their respective tribes; and more especially would this meeting return thanks to God for the pleasing reformation which has taken place among the different tribes of Indians in Upper Canada.

Moved by the Rev. Mr. Stinson, seconded by Mr. Howard,

RESOLVED UNANIMOUSLY :—

VI. That this meeting views with deep concern, the many places in both Provinces, which are destitute of Schools, in consequence of the poverty and divisions of the people, but highly approve of the exertions of those Auxiliary Societies and benevolent individuals in both Provinces, who have come forward in the noble cause of mental cultivation.

Moved by the Rev. Mr. Stinson, seconded by Mr. Torrance,

RESOLVED UNANIMOUSLY :—

VII. That the thanks of the meeting be given to the Chairman for his kind services this evening.

REPORT.

A YEAR having elapsed since this Society was formed, it becomes the duty of your Committee to give to the public a brief statement of its operations. Previous to the formation of this Society, the Agent from the Parent Institution in London, with two School-masters, having arrived in Canada, and finding the places to which they expected to go, supplied from another quarter, the first attention of the Agent was to seek places and locate the Teachers where they might be usefully employed.

To do something for the long neglected Indians, appeared to be an object of primary importance. Having consulted the Hon. Sir John Johnson, and others connected with Indian affairs in Canada, it was thought best to open an English School among the Indians at Caughnawaga; where was a thousand inhabitants who never had been favoured with a School in any language. A council of the Chiefs was called, and their unanimous consent obtained. A convenient house was rented and fitted up for a male and female School, and for a dwelling for the Master. A School for each sex was opened in November last, and by the assistance of the Ladies' Society, formed under the patronage of the Countess of Dalhousie, many of the poor Indian children, as well as the most needy emigrants in this vicinity, were furnished with warm and decent clothing. The Indian children, for a while, attended their Schools and made good proficiency;—but certain individuals being unwilling that the English language should be taught to the Indians, a report unfriendly to the School was circulated, which induced the Indians to withdraw a great part of their children; so that from 80 to 100 in daily attendance, not more than twelve or fifteen dared to enter the School;—for said they, if we attend, we cannot have christian burial or baptism. This took place in December, while the Agent was gone to Upper Canada on business. On his return, a meeting of the Committee was called, and a deputation appointed to wait upon the Priest and Chiefs of Caughnawaga. There

being nothing brought against the School, and the Priest having said that he had not circulated any unfavourable reports, the Indians again sent their children, and the School for a time was well attended. But in consequence of unfavourable reports being again circulated, the children were a second time withdrawn. Your Committee again met and chose another deputation, who visited Caughnawaga, and though it was the opinion of the latter, as well as the former deputation, that an English School ought to be supported there; yet all our efforts proved abortive; for soon after this, the Indians were publicly notified that it was not proper for them to attend your School.

The people of Chateauguy, a village five miles from Caughnawaga, hearing that the School was about to be removed, met and formed a Committee to make arrangements for a School at that place, where there never had been an English School. The people of that village, sensible of the benefit to be derived from such an Institution, cheerfully subscribed fifty pounds towards fitting up a School-room and paying a Master's salary. Mr. Forest, the Master at Caughnawaga, being invited to take the management of that School, it was thought best, by your Committee, that the School apparatus should be removed to Chateauguy, and that Mr. Forest, for the time being, should conduct a School at that place. A comfortable house was immediately rented and fitted up at the expense of the local Committee, and a School of sixty boys and girls was gathered and placed under the care of Mr. and Mrs. Forest, in April last. In this village, where there is no Minister, Mr. Forest is rendered very useful to the Protestant population, by giving instructions from the Bible on the Sabbath-day. It is gratifying to learn, that several of the Indians of certain villages, have made application to the Teacher to have their sons instructed in that School. As soon as practicable, arrangements will be made for boarding and lodging a definite number of the most interesting of those Indian youths, under the instruction of Mr. Forest.

As soon as the School was put in operation at Caughnawaga, it was recommended by the Committee, that the Agent should visit the Upper Province, to provide a place for the other Teacher, who had been sent out from London, to open a School in Kingston, and who was in the mean time profitably employed in assisting to organize the male and female Schools at Caughnawaga.

The substance of the following information is taken from the Agent's journal:—

On the arrival of your Agent at Kingston, he found the School-house that had been built in 1817, for a School upon the British system, and which it was expected might be imme-

diately obtained for the purpose for which it was erected, was occupied with a private School, under the care of a worthy young man whom the trustees of the house felt unwilling to disturb; but expecting, as the event has since proved, that the said house would be obtained, it was thought best to wait patiently.

Your Agent then visited York, and called a meeting at the Masonic Hall, at which the Speaker of the House of Assembly took the chair. Several interesting addresses were made to the meeting by the gentlemen, who moved and seconded the different resolutions, which were unanimously adopted; expressive of their approbation of the object and design of the Society, and their determination to unite in the formation of an Auxiliary.

The officers were then appointed, and the necessary by-laws and regulations adopted. Some of the Committee, who were appointed in this Society, being members of the Stranger's Friend's Society, requested that there might be an attempt made to unite the two Institutions. A meeting of that Society was accordingly notified, at which the Lieutenant Governor and most of the Councillors, being members, attended. A statement of the nature and design of this Society, was given by your Agent, at the request of the Chairman. Many questions were proposed by the different members of that Society; among others, it was asked of what religious denomination or mode of worship are the Teachers, who have been sent out from England? Your Agent answered the question, and then observed, that British Christians, who composed the Society in whose service he was, did not think it very essential to enquire to what particular Church or mode of worship a Teacher might belong, if he were a good man and well qualified for his business; for if no man can be trusted as a Teacher, or usefully employed in teaching, except those of their own particular mode of worship, then in most of our townships we must have nearly as many Teachers as Pupils, and in training up Masters for the Lower Province of Canada, we should have to select them principally from the Catholic Church.

The meeting voted their thanks to the Agent for his communication.—And by the request of Sir Peregrine Maitland, a Committee of three was appointed to correspond with the Society in London, in relation to the proposed union. It was thought advisable to do nothing at York by way of collecting till the result of that correspondence might be known. On the return of your Agent to Montreal, in January last, a branch of this Society was organized at Kingston; towards which the

Rev. Archdeacon Stuart gave a liberal donation. A Ladies' Society for clothing and educating poor children, was at the same time organized, towards which, donations and subscriptions have since been made so far, that more than twenty poor girls have been favoured with instruction and some of them with clothing.

About this time, an Auxiliary Society was formed at Brockville, which has assisted a number of poor children. Another was formed at Cornwall, but the Rev. Mr. Leith, who was the most active of the Society, being called to a parish in Scotland, this branch has done nothing.

In the month of February last, the Agent visited Quebec and succeeded in establishing an Auxiliary consisting of a male and female branch. A subscription was opened, which soon amounted to about sixty pounds in the two branches.

The Ladies in Quebec rented a room, and employed a suitable person to teach such poor girls as were not otherwise provided for. Thirty of that description were shortly found and placed under her care, to whom she taught reading, writing and needlework.

A part of these children were assisted as to their clothing as well as their education. This School has been visited by a number of Ladies and Gentlemen, all of whom have united in expressing their approbation of its management, and the rapid improvement of the pupils. The Gentlemen's Society turned their attention towards the improvement of the Lorette Indians, who are a part of the Huron tribe. Their village is about nine miles from Quebec. It is in this village the three Chiefs reside, who visited England last year, and were kindly received and highly favoured by an interview with His Majesty, who was pleased to bestow upon them several valuable presents, and gave to them the gracious assurance that their lands, of which they had been deprived, should be restored, or other lands of equal value granted them.

The character of the Indians, who reside in this village, which is near Quebec, is greatly injured by wicked persons from the city, who form parties of pleasure on the Sabbath, and resort thither to indulge in drunkenness, debauchery and every species of immorality.

The Agent of this Society, with a respectable member of the Quebec Committee, visited the Rev. Mr. Cook, the Catholic Missionary, and Chief, of Lorette, by whom it was thought proper to introduce into that village, a School of Industry. The Indians, in general, of this country, are averse to labour, and are greatly deficient as to their knowledge of the arts of civilized life. A small School for teaching the

children to read in the French language, has for several years been taught in Lorette, by a cousin of the grand Chief, who receives a small salary from Government, but no instructions from the Bible were formerly given. The Quebec Bible Society offered to furnish the pupils in that School with copies of the New Testament, if they would readin them.

The master was encouraged by your Agent, to hope that some addition to his salary would be made from your Society, if he would allow a room in his house to be occupied by any disposed to make moccasins, matts, &c., at such hours in each day, as would not interfere with the School for learning to read: to this he consented, and on a visit paid to that village, in August last, by the Agent and one of your Committee, several of those children were heard to read distinctly and fluently in their Testaments, and exhibited several beautiful specimens of their work. To encourage them to go on in their useful improvements, your Agent, with the approbation of the Quebec Auxiliary, provided a good Stove for the new School-room, and promised to allow their manufactured articles to be exhibited for sale in the Quebec Depository, and when sold, all the avails to be returned to the manufacturers.

Should the same plan be adopted in each tribe, it is hoped that great good would result from such an effort; and there is much encouragement to expect this will soon become generally established; for, whatever difference of opinion there may be in relation to other things, yet for the establishment of a School of Industry, several persons of high respectability, both of the Catholic and Protestant Churches, have lent their names and assistance.

What is very gratifying, the School-master of Lorette is so desirous to have his son instructed in the English language, that he brought him to Quebec, and requested that he might be placed under the care of Mr. Morris, Teacher of the School on the British system.

The father having declared that, his intention, in giving his son an English education, was to train him up for a School-master, he was boarded and instructed at the expense of your Society. The lad has made rapid progress in the branches taught in that School.

The Ladies' Society at Quebec, have resolved to take an Indian girl from Lorette, and qualify her to become a Teacher. This has excited the benevolence of the Nuns, in Quebec, who have recently offered to train up, at their own expense, a number of Indian girls. Thus it appears that your Society is provoking others to good works.

In the month of March last, on the Agent's arrival in Montreal, some difference of opinion existing in your Committee, &

some dissatisfaction being manifested towards him, he submitted every thing in dispute to the judgement of a Sub-Committee, appointed to investigate the subject. To prevent any such misunderstanding in future, a public meeting was called to add several articles to the Constitution, and to fill up those vacancies in the Committee, which had occurred by the lamented death of several of its members.

These additional articles, and members of the Committee then appointed, will be seen at page seven, connected with the original Constitution. The additional articles then adopted, were immediately transmitted to the Parent Society for their approbation. The Parent Society returned an answer confirming the alterations. In the month of May, the Committee recommended that the Agent proceed with Mr. Hawker to Kingston, who had been till this time, assisting Mr. Forest at Caughnawaga, and in the removal and reorganization of the School at Chateauguy, as was before stated. The Agent having given the books and tracts, which he received in Great Britain, into the hands of your Committee, (excepting such as had been previously promised to the different Tract and Sunday School Societies, for which he was pledged,) your Committee sent with the Agent an equal share of them to the Committee in Kingston, requesting that they might be divided among different Societies and destitute places, as they should think proper.

On the arrival of the Agent and Teacher at Kingston, the building expected for the School, was yet occupied by the Gentleman who had taught a private School in it for several years. But he being out of health, gave up his School, and thus made room for your Teacher; yet the house being in the hands of Trustees, appointed by order of Government, neither the Agent nor the local Committee had any controul over it, and in consequence of different opinions being entertained by that board, the School-house was for a while withheld; but after some time, the approbation of the Trustees was obtained: the house was then immediately fitted up, and the School opened by Mr. Hawker, under the superintendance of the Kingston Auxiliary Society.

The School commenced on the 29th of May, with about 30 Scholars. It was retarded a while by the sickness of the Master, but is now increased to 109 on the book, and between 70 and 80 in daily attendance. This School, and that taught by Mr. Forest at Chateauguy, are conducted upon the British system, giving elementary instruction, at a cheap rate, to such as can pay, and gratuitously to the destitute. All who wish to acquire a knowledge of the system, with a view of becoming Teachers, are permitted to attend (whenever it

may be convenient) to the private instructions of the Master, as well as in School hours.

A Sub-Committee in Montreal and Kingston, has been appointed to furnish a small assortment of books for School Libraries, or to be given to destitute families as may appear most desirable, but with a particular injunction to the receivers to see the original stock kept good by local subscriptions, under Societies and Associations of their own forming. Your Agent pursued his journey from Hull, through the new settlements, to Kingston, assembling the people wherever practicable, and stating to them the benevolent object of your Society by offering to afford some assistance in books and money, wherever the people need a School, and are unable to support one.

On this visit, a Committee was appointed to attend to the wants of destitute children in Beverley, in Leeds, and in South Gore, and report to the Secretary. From the different communications which have been received, it appears, that there are many destitute places in both Provinces. In the vicinity of York, which is perhaps as highly a favoured district, as to Schools, as any in Upper Canada, your Agent was informed by persons well acquainted with the state and condition of the new settlements, that within forty miles of that town, there were more than thirty places where Schools were greatly needed, and where the people were either too poor or too much divided in opinion, to establish and support them.

A letter which your Secretary has received from the Rev. Wm. Case, who has, for many years travelled as a presiding Elder in the Methodist connection, and has, perhaps, as much personal acquaintance with Upper Canada, as any other person in the Province, gives us similar information, with regard to the district of Newcastle."

But that your funds may not be misapplied, your Committee have resolved, that they will grant no assistance to any place, until the people will meet and form a local Committee, and subscribe what they can towards helping themselves, that is, among the settlers. The poor Indians, and some others, who have no idea of the importance of an education, will be an exception to this rule.

We are happy, however, to find that some of the Indians in the Upper Province, have entered into Society, and formed rules and regulations highly creditable.

Here it may be proper for your Committee to observe, that a board of correspondence has been formed of respectable persons residing in Coburgh and Hamilton, who have written to your Secretary respecting a poor tribe of Indians, on Rice

Lake, who are in great want of a little assistance towards their School-house.

By the recommendation of your Agent. and in compliance with the petition of that board, your Committee have, at their last meeting, voted to send to the Treasurer of the above mentioned board, ten pounds, towards erecting a School-house.

Your Committee have also granted ten pounds towards the erection of a School, and support of a Teacher in New Glasgow.

In addition to what has been stated among the operations of your Society, we ought not to pass unnoticed, the Adult School, which has been kept up for a year in this city, at the corner of St. Nicholas Street, in which a number of labouring persons, who had not been favoured with an opportunity to learn to read in childhood, have now the privilege every Sabbath-day. A room has been offered gratuitously, and books and Teachers provided.

It will afford the Parent Society, and our friends in Britain, pleasure to learn that Mr. Henderson, in York, Upper Canada, whom the Society in London assisted with a small donation, to aid him in coming to this country, has been very useful in giving instruction both to children and adults. He has adopted the excellent plan of uniting labour with mental cultivation, which he exemplifies in his own family; and stately upon the Sabbath, and occasionally at other times, goes to some country settlement, and gives instruction to such as he finds destitute, under the humble name of a Sunday-School Teacher.

Your Committee indulge the hope that, in every part of our country, there may be found many others who are willing to go and do likewise.

The Ladies not wishing to incur the expense of publishing a separate report of their Society, wish to embrace the present opportunity of giving to the public, a brief statement of their operations for the past year. Their Society was organized a few days after this. Soon after the Society was formed, the Secretary addressed a letter to the Countess of Dalhousie, respectfully soliciting her patronage, to which a kind answer was returned, accompanied with a liberal donation.

Lady Sarah Maitland being also addressed, very kindly imitated the example of the Countess, in sending a donation to assist the good work in which the Ladies were then engaged; for about this time, a School was opened at the village of Caughnawaga, and many of the poor Indian children would have been prevented from appearing with decency, had it not been for this useful Institution. Nearly a hundred yards of

cheap cloth were made into small garments, partly bestowed upon the Indian children, and partly upon needy emigrants, to enable them to appear with decency at their respective Schools and places of Worship.

The President, and several of the Members, manufactured articles which were lodged at the Depository, some of which were sold, and the avails applied to the general objects of the Society. This has been imitated in the Quebec and Kingston Auxiliaries, which is a very interesting method of increasing the funds; for it encourages industry, while it furnishes the means of clothing and instructing the destitute. In this way, many hundreds of pounds are annually raised for benevolent purposes in Great Britain.

During the last winter, the President, and some of the Members of the Committee, often met at the Depository, to examine the list of needy persons, whose names were there recorded, and then went to their private dwellings to ascertain their real wants, that the funds of the Society might not be misapplied.

Mrs. Forest, who taught the little Indian girls, the last winter, received a part of her salary from this fund, and by looking at the Treasurer's account, it will be seen how the rest of the funds have been applied.

In concluding this report, your Committee would observe, that this Society, like all others in their infancy, has had, and still has to struggle with internal and external difficulties. But, as there is a preponderating influence in favour of the education and the civilization of the wandering aborigines of these interesting provinces, we hope, by prudence and perseverance, to be able, ere long, so to establish the internal laws, and so to regulate the external operations of this Society, as to command the approbation and support of all, who wish to promote the interests of their fellow creatures. We wish it distinctly to be understood, that we aim not to promote the influence of any particular christian body—our object is to assist in removing the dense clouds of ignorance from the minds of the Indians and uneducated settlers—to show them the advantages of settled and persevering industry—to teach them the value of domestic enjoyments, when mingled with the light of knowledge, and thus prepare the way for the regular ordinances of the Sanctuary, by whomsoever they may be introduced.

We are fully convinced that Education, Industry and Religion, like Faith, Hope and Charity, are closely united, and must even strengthen and cherish each other; and we earnestly pray that by their combined influence, the period may soon arrive, when from one end of these Provinces to the

other, we shall see a large and flourishing people in the happy enjoyment of all those temporal and Spiritual blessings, which may be expected from the nature of the country in which we dwell, and the excellent laws by which we are governed.

A STATEMENT OF THE FUNDS.

FROM the Treasurer's cash account, it appears that the Ladies' Society received, during the last year, by subscriptions and donations,	£ 23 11 3
Paid out by order of the Committee, for cloth and trimmings, for the garments which were made for the Indians and Emigrants,	14 5 4
Paid to Mrs. Forest, towards her services for teaching the Indians how to work in the School at Caughnawaga,	5 7 6
Paid for the use of the Depository rented for the Society, No. 68, St. Paul Street,	1 5 0
	<hr/>
	20 17 10
	<hr/>
Balance in the Treasury,	2 13 5
Montreal, Nov. 23, 1823.	

N.B. Several donations were received in clothing, and applied to the relief of the most destitute emigrants, under the management of the Committee, which were not included in the above statement.

* * * The names of subscribers and donors, may be seen in the appendix.

Dr. SOCIETY FOR PROMOTING EDUCATION AND INDUSTRY AMONG THE INDIANS AND DESTITUTE SETTLERS IN CANADA, IN ACCT. WITH T. OSGOOD, CR.

		Currency.		Sterling.	
		L.	s. d.	L.	s. d.
1835.	Oct. 24,	To cash paid expenses at Quebec for passage of Teachers, and freight of baggage to Montreal, & 4 weeks board of Teachers, Printing, Postage and Stationery,.....	17	7	5
		“ Rent of a house at Caughnawaga for School-rooms, and Teacher's residence, Expenses of fitting up said house; stove, furniture, and other charges in connection with Caughnawaga School,.....	8	15	0
	Nov. 15,	“ Subscriptions and donations to encourage Indian Schools, and several miscellaneous items,.....	24	8	2
	27,	“ Paid Treasurer of Montreal Society, donations of Col. Rutgers and Mr. Allen, N. York, and amount of subscriptions collected in Montreal,.....	11	1	1
			30	0	0
		Deduct one tenth	112	10	3½
			11	5	11
			101	13	4½
Dec. 28,		“ My salary to this date,.....	45	8	4
		Deduct for currency and rate of exchange 9 per cent.,.....	7	18	4
1837.	Jan'y. 29,	“ Mr. Forest, on account of salary,.....	42	7	9
		Deduct for currency and exchange,.....	7	7	9
		“ Mr. Hawley, on account of salary,.....	18	16	0
		Deduct for currency and exchange,.....	3	5	7
			15	10	5
			189	13	5½
1836.	Nov. 27,	By cash, donations of Col. Rutgers and Mr. Allen, N. York,.....	12	6	3
		Deduct one tenth,.....	1	4	8
			11	2	0
		“ Premium on £12 sterling,.....		1	1
		“ My Bill, at 30 days on John Scott, Esq., Treasurer, from Daniel Kishler, Esq., which sold at 9 per cent. premium,.....		100	0
		“ Subscriptions and donations received on behalf of the Society in Montreal and its vicinity,.....	17	13	4
		“ Received from J. Molson, Esq., Treasurer of Montreal Society,.....	25	0	0
			42	13	4
		Deduct one tenth,.....	4	5	4
			38	8	0
		“ For articles of bedding, &c., purchased in London for the voyage, and now taken to my own use,.....		3	5
		Balance due T. O. on this account,.....		37	16
				37	16
			189	13	5½

W^{ch}, the undersigned, having been appointed, by the Central Society for promoting Education and Industry among the Indians and destitute Settlers in Canada, to audit the accounts of the Rev. T. Osgood, do hereby certify that we have examined the within account, and find it correct.

D. P. J. NESBITT,
L. WORKMAN.

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**MONTREAL AUXILIARY SOCIETY FOR PROMOTING EDUCATION AND INDUSTRY IN CANADA,
IN ACCOUNT WITH THE TREASURER.**

Cr.

Dr.	1827.	L.	s.	d.	1827.	L.	s.	d.	
	To cash paid to Mr. Forest, School-master, on account of salary,	52	10	0	April,	By Bill on the Treasurer in London, for L.100 sterling, at 8 per cent. premium,	120	0	0
	“ Cash to Mr. Hawker, School-master, on account of salary,	70	0	0		“ Cash from Mr. Osgood, lent to him by Duncan Fisher, Esq.,	5	18	6
May 5,	“ Cash to Mr. Osgood, as Agent, on acct. of salary,	149	16	11½	July,	“ Bill on the Treasurer in London, for L.100 sterling, at 8 per cent. premium,	120	0	0
	“ Cash to Mr. Rain, Keeper of the Depository,	10	0	0		“ Donations received from friends in the United States and in Montreal,	61	0	0
July 5,	“ Cash to Mr. Forest, for expenses at Caughnawaga School,	4	16	6					
Nov. 1,	“ Cash to Mrs. Forest, on account of her services at Caughnawaga, per order of the Committee,	5	7	10½					
	“ Balance in favour of the Society,	12	10	0					
		1	17	2					
		306 18 6							

MONTREAL, November 1, 1827.

WILLIAM LUNN, TREASURER.

306 18 6

N.B. The Agent having been entrusted with some funds from the Parent Society, it became necessary for him to make all disbursements, until the first of April, when Wm. Lunn, Esq., accepted of the office of joint Secretary with J. Molson, Esq.

The Society stands pledged for the payment of several grants and necessary expenses, to the amount of L.50.

APPENDIX.

It appears from the different Reports, sent to your Committee, that the Agent has travelled, during the past year, upwards of four thousand miles. From his journals, and the letters received from him and others, the following extracts and observations are given to the public.

A COMMUNICATION FROM THE AGENT, TO THE COMMITTEE.

MONTREAL, November 21, 1827.

“ Gentlemen—In compliance with your request, I set out in July last, upon a tour up the Ottawa River, passing through St. Andrews, Hawksebury, Chatham, Grenville and Longueil, thence by Steam-boat to Hull. In all these places, I found Schools established, excepting at Grenville, where it was expected one would soon be organized. In all the before-mentioned townships, the people have, from government, some assistance in the support of their week-day Schools, and the Sunday School Union Society of Canada, in connexion with some benevolent individuals, has procured a large number of Sunday Schools to be established in this section of country, aiming, if possible, to connect a small library with each. It appears from the report lately made by one of the Sunday School visitors, who reside, in Lochiel, that he has, in the year past, established six Schools, where children and adults may read the Scriptures, and be taught the way to Heaven. It is hoped, that I shall not be thought to make an unnecessary digression, if, for a moment, I call the attention of the Committee, and the public in general, to a subject of such vast importance, as the organization and management of Sunday Schools.

“ It is well known that our Society, conducted as it is, on the British system, can introduce no Catechisms or Creeds into a week-day School: and indeed, where there is such a great variety of Creeds and Catechisms, as exist in this country, it would not be desirable to do so; for, as the late Bishop of the Catholic Church in Quebec, observed—“ To hear the children in one corner of the School-room say, there are seven Sacraments, and from the other corner, there are but two, they will think that religion is a mere humbug, and nothing in it worthy of their belief.” But in every place, as many Sunday Schools might be established, and as many voluntary Teachers found, as there are different modes of worship; all, then could read, and recite portions of the Holy Scriptures, or the Catechisms of their respective Churches. Thus, all townships and settlements

might be shortly furnished with good Schools on the week-day, and by means of Missionaries, Catechists and Sunday School Teachers, supplied with the means of religious instruction on the Sabbath. But it is a most painful and alarming consideration, that many who are called Christians, are opposing Sunday Schools, and allowing most of the Sabbath to be employed, by their children, as a day of vain amusements. We may say in the words of the Prophet Jeremiah, "because of this sin, the land mourneth." And the most successful method for counteracting this and other prevailing sins, is to multiply Sunday Schools and Juvenile Libraries, by which the attention of the children and young people may be attracted; for, a well regulated Sunday School, with a good library, will be a source of entertainment as well as instruction. Every Sunday School Teacher can say to those who are seeking pleasure in Sabbath breaking, and other foolish and criminal practices, come with me to the Sunday School, and you will find pleasure more permanent and refined. Something must be done to check this growing vice, or our land will be as Sodom and Gomorrah, and other cities which the Lord destroyed.

"The most degraded of the Indians may reproach us, as one of their Chiefs lately observed to a Missionary, who offered to instruct his tribe in the knowledge of Christianity—"You, who call yourselves Christians, cheat Indians, get drunk, tell lies, commit adultery, and do all you can to injure us—what must we think of your religion? Go and reform the white men, then we will hear you." To confirm the Indians in their contemptible opinion of the white men's religion, a number of abandoned characters in the vicinity of the Indian village on the River Credit, have recently been occupying the Indians' fishing ground, on the Lord's day. Those pious red people, having so great a reverence for the Sabbath, they leave their fishing ground, and all worldly business, that they may be wholly devoted to the duties of religion. And there are persons, who would be called Christians, mean enough to embrace this opportunity to take away their fish and other property.

The Indians have sent in a petition to the Government for redress, which it is hoped may be granted when Parliament shall meet; but human laws and legislative enactments will prove of little avail, unless the fear of God and a sense of Religion be implanted in the mind. Therefore our future prospects in this and every other country, will depend upon the efforts which shall be made to teach a knowledge of the Bible and the Christian Religion. Put to return to my journal, from which I would make a brief extract for publication, agreeably to the request of the Committee.

"I spent two days in Hull and Bytown, which are interesting villages; the former in the Lower Province, the latter in the Upper. Should the Provinces be united, is expected that one of these places will be the seat of government. In Hull is a large and handsome building, lately erected for an Episcopal Church; a house is building for the Presbyterian; another nearly finished for the Methodist congregation; each place has provision made by Government, or voluntary contributions, for preaching every other Sabbath; and in

this township are four daily Schools and two Sunday Schools ; but Bytown having very recently come into existence, has not a Church, Chapel or School ; but on a late visit of Earl Dalhousie, a subscription for a Presbyterian Church, was opened, and £700 raised for the accomplishment of the object. It being on the Lord's day when I was there, I gave a discourse in a large building erected for a shop, which Colonel By had the goodness to grant for a temporary place of worship. I recommended the establishment of a Daily and Sunday School, more especially the latter, as there are many adults labouring on the Canal, who cannot read and cannot be freed from labour on other days. From the kind attention paid to this subject by Colonel By, and some pious men in his employ, there is reason to hope a good Sunday School and Library will soon be established here. And it would be a most desirable and important object to establish a Sunday School, every two or three miles, throughout the whole extent of the Rideau Canal, where now the Sabbath, by many, is but poorly spent.

“ From the village of Bytown, (which is situated in the North East corner of Nepean, on the mouth of the Rideau,) I pursued my journey to Kingston, passing through Gouldburn, Richmond, Marlborough, Montague, Wolford, Kitley, Bastard, Beverley, Leeds and Pittsburgh. After spending two days at Kingston, and meeting with the Committee, and visiting the School, I returned to the Ottawa River, by the South and East road, passing through Pittsburgh, Leeds, Landsdown, Yonge, Elizabethtown, Brockville, Augusta, Prescott, Johnstown, South Gore and Oxford, crossing the woods to the mouth of the Rideau, and returned, by the Ottawa to Montreal. On this tour, it may be seen by those, who may examine my daily journal, that I frequently assembled the people, and stated the benevolent design of this Society, encouraging them to hope, that whenever a Committee should be formed, and the people should exert themselves to establish a School, they might expect some assistance. Where I could not visit and address the people personally, I sent a circular, stating the object of the Society, and requesting an answer as soon as practicable.

“ On a late journey, by your request, to the Rice Lake, and to the River Credit, I witnessed at both of these places, especially on the River Credit, a scene truly interesting. In the short period of two years, these red people, upwards of a hundred, and many of them heads of families, have come out of their savage state ; and from the Missisagus tribe, who were formerly the most intemperate and degraded of all the Indians, and have become civilized and christianized.

“ By the assistance of Government, houses have been built for them, into which they have removed, and are rapidly improving the soil, having by the assistance of a few friends, brought from 40 to 50 acres of the wilderness under cultivation. And instead of looking as filthy as the swine, which was their former appearance, they generally look neat and clean, beginning to have many domestic comforts, which they have obtained from their fishery and manufactures. And now, instead of suffering their children to grow up like wild asses,

as they formerly did, they have, with the assistance of a few benevolent friends, erected a good School-house, where forty children are in daily attendance, under a pious Teacher of their own nation, and on the Sabbath, the house is filled with parents and children, cheerfully receiving instruction in the Sunday School; also listening with solemnity to one appointed, to reside among them, as a Minister of the Gospel. Though it was on a week day when I visited them, yet I could not deny myself the pleasure of seeing them together, and hearing them sing a song of Zion. The Missionary said I should be gratified. The Eagle accordingly was sounded, which answers for a Church-bell. In 15 or 20 minutes, I had an auditory of more than a hundred of those interesting people, who patiently and attentively heard what I had to communicate. They sung several hymns in a manner that was truly delightful. I observed to the friend, who accompanied me from York, this is a sight, which Angels might witness with satisfaction.

“ At Rice Lake, which I more recently visited, the Indians have made some small attempt, at the cultivation of their land. Government has not, as yet, assisted them in this place in building any houses; the women and children are sheltered in wigwams, or cabins made of boughs and barks from the trees, while the men are hunting to obtain the means of paying debts they formerly contracted, and supporting their families.

“ They are anxious to have their children instructed, and are doing what they can towards procuring materials for the erection of a School-house, towards which you have recently voted assistance. On my way to this place, in Sept. last, a pious young man accompanied me to live with these Indians, and commence a School among them, as soon as the house can be completed. And it will, doubtless, afford the friends of general improvement, satisfaction to learn that a great alteration has recently taken place among the Indians at Lake Simcoe, and also near Belleville, under the superintendency of Elder Case, and the Missionary Society, which this zealous servant of the Lord, with some pious associates in the Methodist Church, have established.

“ Under their care, assisted principally by small donations, received from the poor or middling classes of society, a School-house, on Grape Island, near Belleville, has been completed, and a respectable School commenced among the Indians, many of whom have built houses upon the Island, and instead of hunting for their support, as they once did, they are employing their winters in manufacturing mats, baskets, moccasins, &c., to be exchanged for necessaries, while their summers are employed in cultivating the soil; and those in the vicinity of Lake Simcoe, are imitating their example. A School-house is now about being built on an Island in this Lake, and a pious Teacher is engaged to take charge of the School.

“ The Grand Chief, residing at this place, being consulted respecting the establishment of a School, and receiving visits from the Missionaries, observed

in a reply to the following purport, " We once thought all the white people, who visited the Indians, did it for the sake of getting away their lands, and cheating them out of their furs, but we now perceive, that there are good people, as well as bad, among the white men; and from what we have lately seen done for the Indians in other places, we are willing to put our children under your care, to have them taught the good book, and learn something about the Great Spirit." He is accordingly collecting the children. I lately attended a meeting, twelve miles North from York, where this Chief, and about a hundred of his tribe came, for the first time, to hear the Gospel preached. Peter Jones, whose labours have been greatly blessed, attended as the interpreter for other Ministers, and also addressed them himself, being recently admitted as a travelling Minister, into the Methodist connection in Upper Canada. The following is a brief extract from his address, which I heard, and beg liberty to communicate to any who may never have heard a native preacher' :—

" I wish," said this interesting young man, " to impress upon your minds, the decalogue or ten commandments, given by the Great Spirit, for the guidance and regulation of all mankind. At a certain time, a cloud descended upon mount Sinai, one of the mountains in the Eastern part of the world.—It thundered—it lightened—the earth trembled and shook—and the Almighty God, the Great Spirit, spoke with an audible voice, these words, and afterwards wrote them on tables of stone. I wish you to recite them after me." Then he repeated the ten Commandments, and requested them to stand up before the congregation, and respond sentence by sentence, which they did in a manner that was very solemn and truly interesting.

" Now," said he, " you have all broken these Commands, for they were as much designed for you, as for those to whom they were first given. And the Great Spirit is offended with you for having done the things you ought not, and having left undone, things which you ought to have done. But he is willing to pardon your sins, and forgive all your transgressions, if you do sincerely repent."

" To assure you of his good will and kindness to the human race, he has sent his Son from Heaven, to seek and save that which is lost. You are all in a lost and miserable condition, and unless you repent, you must perish; that is, be miserable forever." The Indians appeared very much impressed; after the address, he closed with prayer in their native language. Could the most sceptical, respecting Indian improvement, hear this man, and David Brown, the Cherokee native preacher, they would be silenced, with respect to their objections to the benevolent objects of our Society.

" On my late visit to the United States, in September last, I fell in company with the young gentleman who has charge of a School in Michigan, in which are a hundred Indian youths, placed by their parents under his controul, to be taught every thing that is necessary for them to learn, till they are 21 years of age. This man and myself, waited upon the President of the United States, who spoke with approbation on the subject of Indian Improvement. The Pre-

ident observed, there was a very pleasing alteration produced among the Cherokee Indians. Their land is laid out into districts. Their best informed men are appointed to be Judges. Intoxicating liquors are prohibited. Places of Worship, Schools and Seminaries are multiplying among them; for which noble improvement, ten thousand dollars are annually given by the American Government, and four times that sum by Societies and benevolent individuals. For this and other important purposes, at a meeting recently held in New York, a hundred thousand dollars were voluntarily given.

“ My object in stating this, is to induce the good people in these Provinces, to go and do likewise.”

“ I am, Gentlemen, yours sincerely,

“ T. OSGOOD.”

A LETTER FROM ELDER CASE.

“ BELLEVILLE, July 10, 1827.

“ Mr. FREDERICK CROSLAND,

“ DEAR SIR—Your letter of the 8th May, transmitting a copy of the Resolutions of the Committee of the Montreal Society, was received at this place some time after date, and I regret that I have not been able to make an earlier return for your favour. But some time was necessary to obtain information, and then the pressure of unusual calls of duty in favour of our Indian congregations, have produced some delay. I beg you will assure your honourable Committee of my respect and esteem for their laudable endeavours to assist the destitute in this country to the means of Education; and I shall always be happy to receive their commands and to answer their inquiries, or in any other way to serve them to the utmost of my power.

“ In answer to your inquiries, relative to the wants of the inhabitants of this part of the country, with respect to Education, I have to say, that there is indeed “ a wide field open” for the improvement of the poor, both among the white population and the Indian tribes. The attention of the latter, has, for a few years past, been signally awakened to the great concerns of religion, and the improvements of civilized life.

“ Some time after the receipt of your letter, I had an opportunity of communicating to some respectable residents of the new townships, in the Newcastle district, the benevolent wishes of your Society, and in answer to my inquiries, I have received the following statements, viz:—That there are in those townships, many places where the inhabitants, unable to support Schools themselves, are destitute of the means of Education for their children, and that if they could obtain 4 or 5 dollars per month, (with the aid of the district funds, which is

about 40 dollars annually,) they would be encouraged to make out the further necessary support for their teachers, and keep up their Schools through the year.

“ The neighbourhoods which are reported as proper for the encouragement of Schools, are,

- “ 1. CAVAN TOWNSHIP, North-east Quarter, 12th Concession,
- “ 2. Do. do. North-west Quarter, 12th Concession,
- “ 3. Do. do. South-west Quarter, 6th Concession,
- “ 4. EMILY do. South-west Quarter, 2d Concession,
- “ 5. Do. do. South-east Quarter, 3d Concession,
- “ 6. SMITH do. South-east Quarter, 3d Concession,

“ The inhabitants of these townships, are European emigrants of various denominations of Christians, but mostly of the English Church, Presbyterians and Methodists. In the two last mentioned neighbourhoods, a portion are of the Roman Catholic Church, and who, it is believed, would be induced to send to the Schools, if such were established in their vicinity.

“ The expenditures of these strangers, in removing 4000 miles, have been so considerable, as to render it almost impracticable, at once, to support Schools. On this account, and for other reasons which might be urged, being of peaceable and loyal deportment, they are certainly worthy of the attention of benevolent friends in the mother country, and the laudable exertions of the Committee of the Montreal Society.

“ Should your Committee think proper to afford encouragement to any, or all of these places, I would beg leave to suggest the propriety of allowing the Trustees to select their own Teachers, as in that case, they would call into employment, persons in their own settlement, who, though respectable, for their qualifications, have been unable to engage as Teachers, for want of support. Respectable Teachers in back settlements, where provisions are sold at low prices, could afford their services for, from forty to fifty pounds a year, and one half of this sum, the inhabitants would be willing to raise for his support. Permit me farther to remark, that it would be to the advantage of the Teacher, if the Trustees could be allowed to draw for him, in quarterly instalments. In this case, it must be proper to require certificates from the Trustees, that the School had been regularly kept.

“ *Indians.*—A copy of our Report, which will accompany this, will detail in part, the state of the converted natives. Since the date of the Report, (Sept. 1826,) a large part of the natives have been converted, and three additional Schools have been established.

“ At *Belleville*, the good work has continued to progress, till the whole body, (130 souls,) are brought under the influence of the Gospel. Not a drunkard remains, and every individual is an example in rules and moral deportment. They are now settling on an Island in Bay Quinty, six miles from this, where they are building their houses with their own hands, being furnished with materials, by the benevolent donations of friends. Most of them are

industriously employed—fifteen acres are planted—and there are between thirty and forty children in the School. The females are diligent in manufacturing various articles for sale, to procure provisions for their husbands while at work, and their children while at School. They will all be taught some mechanical art, and from their improvements, we are warranted in the expectation that they will become an industrious community, and a useful people.

“*Kingston and Loughborough.*—By means of native Teachers, the truths of the Gospel have been carried to the natives in the neighbourhood of Kingston. About forty have become reformed, and appear to be pious, and are wishing to settle in civilized life. Probably the whole of this body, including those about the Gananoqua waters, are about the same number of that at Belleville, say ninety adults, and forty children. Most of those who have become religious, are now at the Island, building houses with a view to settle there; but should the work spread through the whole body, the Island could not contain them, and it might be found necessary to settle them in another place.

“*Rice Lake.*—In this body, are included those who inhabit the waters of *Rice Lake, Mud Lake and Schoogog Lake*, and number about 230 adults, and 70 children. Their hunting grounds, extend about 100 miles to the North, where they spend the season from October till May. Their hunting grounds will soon be occupied by industrious husbandmen, and these natives should be early provided for, otherwise, they will be scattered abroad without a home.

“The conversion of this people, commenced in September last, (see Report). By the labours of the native Teachers, the work has extended to most of the body. With the exception of a few, they have given up the use of ardent spirits, renounced their Pagan rites, and according to the statement of one of the traders, “wherever the wigwam is found, is heard daily, the voice of prayer and praise.”

“As yet, there is no School among this people, though they have often solicited it. Having the promise of lands on the North shore of Rice Lake, which have not yet been assigned them, they remain in suspense, and it will be impracticable to make any permanent establishment of Schools, till the matter be determined, whether they will be located by the Government, and where their residence is to be fixed. If any thing is to be done for them in their present situation, it must be by boarding their children at other Schools, or by employing a man who has the self-denial to erect a temporary wigwam, and accompany them in their removals.

“*Lake Simcoe.*—This body number about 600 souls, and extend to the shores of the Huron, and their dependence is on hunting. About 40 have lately embraced the Gospel, and the work is extending. A School of 37 scholars is now in operation, which will continue till October, when they will remove to their hunting grounds.

“Dear Sir—By these statements, you will see what means have led to the commencement and progress of this great work. The simple truths of the Gospel,

are told them in terms which they can readily comprehend. This is done through the medium of Interpreters or native Teachers, of whom there are several in the different tribes. These speak of the things of God, as far as they have been instructed, with great fluency and energy. And such is the power of grace on the hearts of this people, that their whole deportment is at once changed, and they are ready to follow Christ in all the obedience of the Gospel.

“ I know not why the whole forests of America, should not become vocal with the songs of Indian converts. What should hinder the spread of the Gospel, especially to the thousands who speak the Chippeway tongue? And what shall prevent the improvement and cultivation of these thousands? Not the authority which God has ordained. Hitherto, it has protected the defenceless Indian, and encouraged their late conversions. Surely the power which breaks the African's fetters, will not rivet the chains of Pagan darkness on her Indian subjects. The Providence and Grace of God then, are encouragements to proceed in a work so signally owned of God, and desired by men.

“ Very respectfully yours,

“ W. CASE.”

COMMUNICATION FROM THE AGENT TO THE COMMITTEE.

MONTREAL, Nov 22, 1827.

GENTLEMEN—

The following is a copy of a circular which I wrote and sent to those townships and settlements, which I could not personally visit; several answers to which, have been received.

THE SOCIETY FOR PROMOTING EDUCATION AND INDUSTRY
AMONG THE
INDIANS AND DESTITUTE IN CANADA,

Was formed in LONDON, 1825, *under the Patronage* of the Duke of SUSSEX, and other distinguished persons. Several Auxiliary Branches to this Institution, have been formed in Great Britain and Ireland. A Society in connection with this, was organized last year, in Montreal, both a male and female branch, patronized by the Earl and Countess of Dalhousie. It is the request of the Society in London, by their Agent, and written instructions, that Auxiliaries and corresponding Committees may be formed wherever practicable, in both Provinces of Canada, for the purpose of searching out and supplying destitute objects. Societies have accordingly been formed at Quebec, York, Kingston, Brockville and Cornwall, to correspond quarterly with the Central Society in Montreal, and that with the Society in London.

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“ The Magistrates, Parents and Guardians of the youth in every township and settlement, to which this circular may be sent, are respectfully requested to meet and make out an answer to the following inquiries, and send the same, without delay, to the Secretary of the Society in Montreal. It is recommended that a Treasurer, Secretary, and Committee of five, or more suitable persons, be annually elected for the promotion of the general designs of the Institution. One of the most important objects of this Society, is to train up pious and active young men and women, to become Teachers of Schools among the Indians and destitute Settlers in Canada. And though you may have no Indians or destitute children in your vicinity; yet, should you know of any suitable person to be trained up as a Teacher, you are requested to send the name, the residence, and the recommendation of such a person, and what the township will do towards the Education of that individual. Some assistance may be expected from the Society in London, where there appears the greatest need.

“ It is particularly requested from each township and settlement, that the answer to this circular, may be as accurate as possible.

“ What is the number and character of the Inhabitants ?

“ What number of children from 5 to 15 years of age ? What number of orphans or poor children, whose education is not provided for ?

“ If any Schools, how many, and in what manner supported, if connected with any Institution or Society in the Provinces ?

“ How many School-houses are there in the township—how many are wanting ?

“ Is there any Sunday School or Library ?

“ Are there any families without a copy of the Holy Scriptures, or necessary School Books, who have not the means of supplying themselves ?

“ The vast importance of the objects recommended by our British friends, it is hoped, will stimulate the inhabitants of Canada, to exert themselves to carry the designs of the above named Society into operation.

“ On behalf of the Society,

“ T. OSGOOD, AGENT.

“ KINGSTON, August 6, 1827.”

The Society having resolved not to assist any township or settlement, unless the inhabitants will meet and form an auxiliary, or an association, I have therefore urged this, in every destitute place that I have visited.

The Auxiliaries which have been organized in this country, have adopted the forms which were first adopted in Montreal, and which are prefixed to the report, excepting the articles relating to the funds and to the manner of correspondence, which are in the following words, as extracted from the Constitution adopted in York :—

“ *Resolved*—That any funds of this Society, after deducting necessary expenses, and supplying needy objects, in this vicinity, be transmitted to the Treasurer of the Society in Montreal.

“ *Resolved*—That the Secretary shall make a quarterly report to the Society in Montreal, and at the close of each year, prepare a brief statement, which shall be read at the annual meeting, and inserted in some public paper, for the inspection of all the members.”

Respecting these two articles, there are different opinions; but the Parent Society, in London, will, it is hoped, soon settle the point in dispute, viz:—whether it is most desirable, that every auxiliary and association, in Canada, be permitted to correspond with, and petition the Parent Society for aid, or do their business, through the Central Society in Montreal.

For other information, respecting the management of the Institution, and some interesting letters, which, at present, cannot be published, all concerned are referred to the records of the Society, kept at the Union Depository, No. 4, St. Nicolas Street.

I am, Gentlemen,

With due respect,

Your obedient servant,

T. OSGOOD,

To the Committee of the Society

For promoting Education and Industry in Canada.

NAMES OF SUBSCRIBERS AND DONORS TO THE
LADIES' SOCIETY, FOR THE YEAR 1826.

Names.	Place of Abode.	Subs.			Dons.					
		L.	s.	d.	L.	s.	d.			
The Countess of Dalhousie,	Quebec,	-	-	-	1	0	0	5	0	0
Lady Sarah Maitland,	York, U. C.	-	-	-	0	0	0	5	0	0
Mrs. Alder,	Montreal,	-	-	-	0	5	0	0	0	0
Mrs. Bancroft,	do.	-	-	-	0	5	0	0	5	0
Mrs. Buchanan,	do.	-	-	-	0	5	0	0	0	0
Mrs. Barrett,	do.	-	-	-	0	5	0	0	5	0
Mrs. Col. By,	do.	-	-	-	0	5	0	0	0	0
Mrs. Clark,	do.	-	-	-	0	5	0	0	5	0
Mrs. Corse,	do.	-	-	-	0	5	0	0	5	0
Mrs. Dwight,	do.	-	-	-	0	5	0	0	0	0
Mrs. Col. Evans,	do.	-	-	-	0	5	0	0	0	0
Miss Fleming,	do.	-	-	-	0	5	0	0	0	0
A Friend,	do.	-	-	-	1	5	0	0	0	0
Friends,	do.	-	-	-	0	0	0	1	16	3
Mrs. Gerrard,	do.	-	-	-	0	5	0	0	0	0
Mrs. Grant,	do.	-	-	-	0	5	0	0	5	0
Mrs. Gates,	do.	-	-	-	0	5	0	0	5	0
Mrs. C. Johnson,	do.	-	-	-	0	5	0	0	5	0
Mrs. N. Jones,	do.	-	-	-	0	5	0	0	5	0
Mrs. Lunn,	do.	-	-	-	0	5	0	0	5	0
Mrs. Harwood,	do.	-	-	-	0	5	0	0	0	0
Mrs. Mower,	do.	-	-	-	0	5	0	0	0	0
Mrs. Col. Napier,	do.	-	-	-	0	5	0	0	5	0
Mrs. Judge Ogden,	do.	-	-	-	0	5	0	0	0	0
Mrs. C. Ogden,	do.	-	-	-	0	5	0	0	5	0
Mrs. Capt. Parker,	do.	-	-	-	0	5	0	0	5	0
Miss Pool,	do.	-	-	-	0	5	0	0	5	0
Mrs. Ross,	do.	-	-	-	0	5	0	0	0	0
Miss Ross,	do.	-	-	-	0	5	0	0	0	0

NAMES OF SUBSCRIBERS AND DONORS TO THE CENTRAL
AUXILIARY SOCIETY FOR 1826-27.

Names.	Subs.			Dons.					
	L.	s.	d.	L.	s.	d.			
The Right Hon. the Earl of Dalhousie,	-	-	-	5	0	0	25	0	0
His Excellency Sir Peregrine Maitland,	-	-	-	0	0	0	5	0	0
Allan, Esq., Moses, New York,	-	-	-	0	0	0	2	6	8
Alder, Rev. R.	-	-	-	1	0	0	0	0	0
Boston, Esq. John	-	-	-	1	5	0	0	0	0
Busby, Esq., Thomas	-	-	-	0	0	0	3	0	0
Bolton, Captain	-	-	-	1	0	0	0	0	0

Christmas, Rev. J. S.	- - - - -	1 0 0	0 0 0
De Rocheblave, Esq. P.	- - - - -	1 5 0	0 0 0
De Witt, Mr. Jacob, in sundries,	- - - - -	0 0 0	2 10 0
Dwight, Mr. J. M.	- - - - -	1 0 0	0 0 0
Ellice, Esq. Edward, M. P. London,	- - - - -	11 13 4	0 0 0
Ernstinger, Esq. F. W.	- - - - -	1 5 0	0 0 0
Foucher, Judge	- - - - -	1 5 0	0 0 0
Friend, in sundries,	- - - - -	0 0 0	0 11 6
Frothingham, Mr. John	- - - - -	0 10 0	0 0 0
Freeland, Mr. Peter	- - - - -	1 0 0	0 0 0
Friend, in Books,	- - - - -	0 0 0	10 0 0
Forsyth, Esq. J.	- - - - -	1 5 0	0 0 0
Friend to the Destitute, in Clothing, estimated at	- - - - -	0 0 0	2 10 0
Ferguson, Esq. Archibald	- - - - -	1 0 0	0 0 0
Fleming, Mr. J.	- - - - -	0 10 0	0 0 0
Gugy, Hon. L.	- - - - -	0 0 0	1 0 0
Gates, Esq. Horatio	- - - - -	1 0 0	0 0 0
Gale, Esq. S.	- - - - -	1 5 0	0 0 0
Johnson, Major	- - - - -	1 5 0	0 0 0
Janes, Mr. D. P.	- - - - -	1 0 0	0 0 0
Larwell, Mr. Onesinus, St. Andrews,	- - - - -	0 0 0	5 12 6
Lunn, Esq. William	- - - - -	1 0 0	0 0 0
Larocque, Esq. F. A.	- - - - -	1 5 0	0 0 0
Mondelet, Esq. J. M.	- - - - -	0 15 0	0 0 0
McKenzie, Mr. J.	- - - - -	0 0 0	0 10 0
McGregor, Esq. Duncan	- - - - -	1 5 0	0 0 0
MacKay, Lieut. Col. William	- - - - -	1 5 0	0 0 0
McGill Desrivieres, Esq. J.	- - - - -	1 5 0	0 0 0
Mathewson, Mr. J.	- - - - -	0 10 0	0 0 0
Muir, Mr. Ebenezer, in Cloathing,	- - - - -	0 0 0	2 0 0
Napier, Col. D. J.	- - - - -	1 5 0	0 0 0
O'Sullivan, Esq. M.	- - - - -	1 5 0	0 0 0
Osgood, Rev. T.	- - - - -	1 5 0	0 0 0
Pyke, Judge	- - - - -	1 5 0	0 0 0
Papineau, Esq. J. L.	- - - - -	1 5 0	0 0 0
Purkiss, Rev. J.	- - - - -	1 0 0	0 0 0
Parker, Capt. J.	- - - - -	1 0 0	0 0 0
Plenderleath, Esq. W.	- - - - -	1 0 0	0 0 0
Rutgers, Clo. H., New York,	- - - - -	0 0 0	10 0 0
Reid, Chief Justice	- - - - -	1 5 0	0 0 0
Scott, Esq. Michael	- - - - -	1 0 0	0 0 0
Stinson, Rev. J. S.	- - - - -	1 5 0	0 0 0
Fry, Esq. T.	- - - - -	1 5 0	0 0 0
Torrance, Mr. John	- - - - -	1 0 0	0 0 0
Workman, Mr. B.	- - - - -	1 0 0	0 0 0
Wood, Rev. Mr., Drummondville,	- - - - -	0 0 0	0 10 0
Wilks, Mr. Henry	- - - - -	0 10 0	0 0 0

NAMES AND DONATIONS RECEIVED IN THE UNITED
STATES, IN AID OF THE FUNDS OF THE SOCIETY
FOR PROMOTING EDUCATION AND INDUSTRY
IN CANADA.

	Name	Place of abode.	Donations in Cash.			Donations in Books.		
			L.	s.	d.	L.	s.	d.
	Friends in Montpelier, Vermont,		0	0	0	2	10	0
	Friends in Keene, New Hampshire,		0	0	0	5	7	6
	Friends in Nelson, do.		1	7	0	1	5	0
	Friends in Sullivan, do.		0	7	0	0	10	0
	Children's Mites, Ipswich, Mass.	§	0	3	9	0	0	0
	C. Selden, Esq., Noredgewalk, Maine,		1	5	0	0	0	0
	Friends in Methuen, Mass.,		0	17	6	0	15	0
	Friends in Andover, do.,		1	1	3	0	0	0
	S. Armstrong, Esq., Boston, Mass.		0	0	0	2	10	0
1827.	Friends in Essex Street, Boston, do.		0	17	6	0	0	0
Sept. 6.	Dr. Dana, Newbury Port, do.		0	0	0	1	15	0
	Friends in do.		1	5	0	8	10	0
	Judge White, Salem] Mass.,		0	0	0	6	5	0
	Friends to the Destitute, Boston, Mass.,		3	16	9	12	10	0
	A Friend to do., W. Springfield, Mass.		0	5	0	0	0	0
	A. Tappan, Esq., New York,		5	0	0	0	0	0
	Col. Rutgers, do. do., 2 donations		5	0	0	0	0	0
	A Coloured Woman, do.,		0	2	6	0	0	0
	S. Rensselaer, Esq., Albany,		6	5	0	0	0	0
	W. Janes, Esq., Albany,		1	5	0	0	0	0
	Mr. John Norton, do.		5	0	0	0	0	0
	Mr. John Willard, do.		1	5	0	0	0	0
	Mr. F. Humphries, do.		0	15	0	0	0	0
	E. C. Delevan, Esq., do.		5	0	0	0	0	0
	Capt. John Bacon, do.		1	5	0	0	0	0
	Mr. Steel, do.		0	0	0	0	10	0
	A Friend, do.		1	0	2	0	0	0
	T. Smith, Esq., do.		1	5	0	0	0	0
	Mr. N. Davis, do.		1	5	0	0	0	0
	Mr. T. Allen, do.		1	5	0	0	0	0
	Mr. W. McHang, do.		0	10	0	0	0	0
	Mr. R. Forbes, do.		0	10	0	0	0	0
	A Friend, do.		2	10	0	0	0	0
	Friends, do.		0	10	0	6	8	6
	Mr. Nahum Rice, do.		0	15	0	0	0	0
	A. Friend, do.		6	10	0	0	0	0
221.	Mr. S. McCoun, Troy,		0	15	0	0	0	0

Mr. J. Von Schornhoven, Troy,	0	10	0	0	0	0
Mr. C. Lyman, do.	0	10	0	0	0	0
Friends,	1	5	0	0	0	0
The Children at the Rev. Mr. Tucker's Chapel, Troy,	0	16	3	2	10	0
The Children and Young People from different Schools, left at Mr. Parker's, Troy,	0	5	8	3	0	0
The Rev. Mr. Tucker, Mr. S. Warren, and other Friends, Troy,	0	0	0	2	10	0
25th. Baptist Friends, do.	0	6	10	0	10	0
23th. Rev. Dr. Nott, Union College,	0	10	0	1	10	0
Franklin Society, Union College,	0	0	0	2	10	0
Heshburn Society, Keene, N. H.	0	10	0	0	0	0
A Friend, Keene, N. H.,	0	2	6	0	0	0
Friends, in clothing,	0	0	9	0	15	0
Hervy Ely, Rochester, N. Y.,	7	10	0	0	0	0

Should there have been any omission, or mistake, in the foregoing list or report, intimation of it, will be thankfully received, and the errors rectified.

It is probable, that among the donations in books, which have been received from the United States, there were some sent to the places of deposit, after the Agent had left, which could not be estimated or acknowledged by him. The kind benefactors, in all such cases, will accept of the thanks of the Society, equally with those, whose names and residence have been mentioned. The benefactions, from the United States, are inserted in the order in which they were received, instead of alphabetical order, excepting the L-12 6 8, which was received by the Agent, on his way to England, in 1825, and was paid over to the Treasurer, at the formation of the Society. The reason why E. Milice, Esq. M. P., of London, is mentioned in the Canada list, is from the circumstance of his having kindly intimated to the Agent, that he would order this subscription, to be paid in this country. While the Committee, would thankfully acknowledge all tokens of kindness, which have been manifested towards this Institution, they would bear in mind more particularly such cases, where extraordinary self-denial, has furnished the means of contributing to the funds. This has been the case in several instances, both in England and America.

The reason for inserting the Constitution and Resolutions, as they were adopted, at the formation of this Society, will be obvious to all who saw the public journals last winter. The Committee would say nothing respecting any unpleasant things, which were then written and spoken; but, by giving the public a copy of the transactions of the Institution, all, who are disposed to read, may judge for themselves. If, it should be found, (as it is presumed it will be, by all who may examine the plan and design of the establishment,) that it is worthy of that honourable patronage, which it has received in Great Britain and America, more liberal subscriptions will, in future, be expected in Canada; and more of the Ministers of the Gospel, it is hoped, may be found among its patrons and benefactors. The Society, not being designed to interfere with any modes and forms of worship, it is expected, that Christian Ministers, and Members of Government, will comply with the resolution passed by the Parent Society in favour of a general union.

ERRATA.

In page fourth, line second, read *was*, instead of *were*.

In page twenty-four, last line but one, read *Treasurer*, instead of *Secretary*.

In page thirty-one, fourth line from the bottom, read *picly*, instead of *rules*.

ary.
ules.

